# MEN'S SUITS.

Look at these prices. Men's All-wool Cheviot and Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, worth \$12, we will

\$6.90

This week. No such bargains ever be-fore offered in this city.

All-wool Black Cheviot Sacks and

\$12.

All-Wool Cassimere Overcoats, silk-

\$10.

Can't be duplicated for from \$3 to \$5 more money anywhere.

5 & 7 West Washington St.

\$12.60 CHATTANOOGA AND RETURN. \$12.60. On May 5 and 6 the Big 4 will sell tickets to Chattanooga and return at one fare for the round trip, account of the great land sale at East Chattaneoga. Tickets are good for return ten days from sale. The Big Four Route is the only line connecting with Queen & Crescent Boute in Grand Central Depot at Cincinnati. This is a good opportunity to enjoy a pleasant outlag for a few days, and at the same time "put money in thy purse" by taking advantage of the present cheap figures at which land is placed in this energetic and progressive city of the New South. Old Lookout Mountain, Chickamanga and Missionary Ridge, all teeming with historic memories, offer themselves for re-inspection by those who participated in the stirring scenes enacted during the 'late onpleasantness." For tickets and eleeping-car berths apply at company offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street and Union

# Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R.

HERE IS ANOTHER CHANCE TO VISIT THE

For the land sale at East Chattanoogs, to be held May 6, 7 and 8, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad will, on May 4 and 5, sell excursion tickets to Chattaneoga at one fare for the round trip, good to return ten days from date of sale. While these low rates to the South prevail do not forget that we are still the popular and only Pullman Vestibule Line between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit, with dining-car service second

For any information call at our city ticket-office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue. Trains arrive and depart from Union Station as

FOR CINCINNATI AND DAYTON.

FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT AND THE NORTH Depart 4:05 am 10:35 am 4:00 pm Arrive 1:10 am 19:30 am 7:30 pm Daily. †Daily except Sunday. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

### Will soon begin the publication of a DEPARTMENT OF ORIGINAL FUN

ing Humorists of the country.

It will not be the monotonous work of one pen, but will represent the best efforts of the most successful "funny men" of the American press, and in Variety, Freshness and Quality will be the most unique and interesting comic column published by any

Among those secured as contributors are: ALEX. E. SWEET, of Texas Siftings, whose reputation, both in this country and in Europe, has brought him a fortune.

SAM T. CLOVER, who made the Dakota Bell known to fame, and whose brilliant fusillade of verse now appearing on the editorial page of the Chicago Herald is not excelled by any similar work.

S. W. FOSS, the genius of the Yankee Blade, whose delightful dialect poems are the best of their kind, and are copied and recopied into every paper in the country.

POLK SWAIPS, "whose versatility and originality have made half a dozen reputations." SAMUEL MINTURN FECK, the author of "Cap and Bells," whose comic muse is aptly described as a "delicate Ariel-a tricksey Puck, that strikes one across the eyes with a branch of dew-wet blossoms, and laughs from under clustering curls at the little start one gives in recognition of its surprise and

J. A. MACON, of Puck, who made an enviable name as a contributor to the Century's "Bric-a-Brac," and who is one of the few writers who understand and can interpret the humor of the Southern negro.

MADELINE S. BRIDGES, who enjoys the reputation of being the leading comic verse writer of her sex in this country. BESSIE CHANDLER, whose charming vers de societe in the Century, Life and other publi-

cations has created a wide demand for her EVA WILDER McGLASSON, who is rapidly coming to the front as one of the few women

who can write good humor. W. J. LAMPTON, "Judge Waxem," who made the Washington Critic quotable, and who is now doing the same thing for the Washing-

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS, who supplies the fun for Harper's Bazar, the Epoch, etc. PAUL PASTNOR, the well-known comedian of

the Burlington Free Press. HENRY CLAY LUKENS, who years ago made the New York News a most welcome "ex-

THE MUCH-QUOTED "FUNNY MEN" of the Somerville Journal and the Rome Sentinel.

### NOW OUT!

VIENNA TAFEL BEER A higher-priced special BREW, from the finest fla-vored imported hops and very select mait, by

P. LIEBER BREWING CO., For their Sole Bottlers,

JAC. METZGER & CO

Send orders to 30 and 32 East Maryland street.

Telephone—No. 407.

DEPARTMENT

Has received some additions during the last day or two, which would, if printed, read something like this:

\$21 and \$20 Suits marked to \$12 and \$14. \$18 Suits marked to \$11.

\$17, \$15 and \$14 Suits marked to \$10. \$15 and \$14 Suits marked to

\$11 Suits marked to \$7.50. Every department has these bargains at

Deformity Braces wm. H. Ahmstrong Instruments and Appliance wm. H. Ahmstrong Co.'s Surgical Instrume House, 92 South Illinois

BOLD DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Pair of Thieves, with the Aid of an Accomplice, Get Away with \$5,000 Worth of Rings.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CINCINNATI, O., May 1 .- A bold diamond robbery occurred at noon to-day. Henry Michie, of the jewelry firm of Michie Bros., at No. 178 West Fourth street, was waiting on two men who were looking at some diamond rings. He turned from the case to select more goods to exhibit, when the men dashed out of the door, one bearing a tray of diamonds valued at \$5,000. They crossed to Home street, and, running through to McFarland street, disappeared. An accomplice of the pair, who had been stationed at the entrance to the store, had grasped the door knob, and attempted to imprison the proprietors until the robbers escaped. A pedestrian took in the situation and grappled with the man at the door, but the thief broke away and ran into the arms of a policeman, who locked him up at the Central police station. The follow gave his Central police station. The fellow gave his name as William Walter Varney, aged nineteen, a shoemaker, from Mobile, Ala.

SNAKE STORY THAT BROUGHT FORTUNE.

How a Young Man of Martinsville Was Discovered by a Wealthy and Childless Uncle.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARTINSVILLE, Ind., May 1 .- Thirty-five years ago Henry C. Givans and his brother Jerry came to this county from New York and settled near Waverly. In two or three years they were both married on the same day, the former at some point in Iowa, and the latter at Waverly. A disagreement arose between the two and correspondence was discontinued. Jerry died at his home about ten years ago, while Henry went to California and engaged in raising fruits, accumulating a large fortune. Last fall, when the White river bottoms were overflowed, a son and namesake of the dead brother, who resides here, went hunting, and came upon and killed nine snakes, which, driven from their winter quarters, had coiled up into a ball for warmth. The circumstance was noted in the city paper and copied in papers throughout the coun-try. Henry came upon the article in his home paper, and, thinking it his brother, wrote him, giving him a detailed account of his ups and downs. Jerry wrote to his uncle, disclosing his family's history and telling of his father's death. The uncle has no heirs, and proposes to Jerry that he come to him and take charge of his business, with a view to something better in the end. Jerry has concluded to accept

SUSPENDED THE PASTOR.

To be written by about a score of the Lead- | Rev. Mr. Eyrich Sinned by Getting a Divorce and Remarrying.

> New York, May 1 .- The congregation of St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church held a secret meeting on Monday night and passed a resolution suspending the pastor. Peter E. Eyrich. The preamble declared that Mr. Eyrich had scandalized the church, first, by getting a divorce from his wife, who deserted him, and, second, by remarrying. Mr. Eyrich is about fifty years old. His first wife was a young woman, the daughter of a Brooklyn merchant. They lived together about a year. One morning the wife disappeared, leaving behind a note stating that she recognized her unfitness to be a minister's wife, and for that reason she went away and would never return. She went to Brooklyn. An effort was made to effect a reconciliation. but it failed. Three years later the minister secured a divorce. The act created a good deal of talk then, but nothing came of it. Mr. Eyrich married his second wife. beautiful young woman many years his junior, in Troy several months ago. The first his congregation of his marrying was when he brought his wife to church with him on the Sunday after the wedding. Since then there has been turmoil in the church. A month after the marriage, charges were preferred against the minister before the classis of which the church is a member, and an investigation committee reported that, in its opinion, the pastor had done wrong, but not sufficiently to affect his standing as a minister. The report was unsatisfactory to the congregation of the church, and steps were taken to compel him to resign. The meeting on Monday night was attended by seventy or eighty members of the church. Pastor Petersen, of the Jersey City Lutheran Church, presided. Mr. Eyrich made a speech in which he said that according to his religious belief the could not resign, for he had not sinned. He wanted to get away from the church, however, as much as the people desired his removal.

> "If I have sinned," he said, "you all have sinned with me, for as true brethren you ought to have warned me before I took the first step in divorce." After he had said this he retired from the room. The suspension is to take effect Aug. 1. There were only a few votes

against the adoption of the resolution. Horseman Wants \$50,000 Damages. CHICAGO, May 1.-Frank C. Noble, the owner of the stallion Alcryon, has sued the National Trotting Association and Philip P. Johnson for \$25,000 and the Standard Stock Farm for the same amount. The suits grew out of the race at Boston last fall between Aleryon and Nelson, in which Nelson won in 2:13. It was claimed that Noble threw the race, and pools were called off, and Noble and his driver, Robins, were suspended at Buffalo. Noble claimed that he did not sell the race, and his suspension was without notice to him, and he had no chance to defend himself. His suspension and the charges against him, he says, have

greatly injured his reputation. Twelve Million Dollars to Be Divided. CAMDEN, Me., May 1.—George E. Morang, a farmer of Lincolnsville, a sister in the same town, and another sister in Califor-nia are heirs to over \$500,000 by the recent death of a cousin, John White, of Key West, Fla. The estate of \$12,000,000 is to be divided among relatives.

## AMERICA'S ORDERLY TOILERS

Eight-Hour Demonstrations where, but No a Disorder of Any Kind.

Parades and Speeches in the Leading Cities in Which Organized Labor Showed Determination to Secure an Eight-Hour Day.

Address of Samuel Gompers, at Louisville, on the World-Wide Agitation.

Red Flags Displayed by New York Socialists -Many Carpenters Strike and Others Will To-Day if Demands Are Unheeded.

MR. GOMPERS AT LOUISVILLE.

Parade of the Labor Unions-Carpenters' Demands-Talk with the Leader. Louisville, Ky., May 1 .- Some estimates place the number of workingmen in line in the great May-day parade here, to-day, at ten thousand. Half that number is probably nearer the truth. The Louisville Legion band furnished the music, and a body of the Louisville police marched in the leading division of the parade. The body of the procession was made up of the various labor unions, under their respective banners. The weather was fine, and there was a great turn out of workingmen's families, making the number assembled at National Park for the exercises over ten through the city to the park, where it arrived about 1 o'clock, and was reviewed by President Samuel Gompers, of the National Federation. After dinner a number of addresses were delivered, the most important being that by President Gompers. He spoke over an hour and was listened to attentively throughout. Mr.

My friends, we have met here to-day to cele-brate the idea that has prompted the thousands of working people of Louisville and New Albany to parade the streets of your city, that prompts the toilers of Chicago to turn out their fifty thousand or hundred thousand men, that prompts the vast army of wage-workers in New York to demonstrate their enthusiasm and appreciation of the imthusiasm and appreciation of the importance of this idea, that prompts the toilers of England, Ireland, Germany, France, Italy, Spain and Austria to defy the manifestoes of the autocrats of the world and say that on the 1st of May, 1890, the wage-workers of the world will lay down their tools, in sympathy with the wage-workers of America, to establish a principle of limitation of hours of labor to eight hours a day—the scientific limitation—eight hours for sleep, eight hours for work and eight hours for what we will [Appliance] It has hours for what we will. [Applause.] It has been charged time and again that were we to have more hours of leisure we would merely devote it to debauchery, to the cultivation of victous habits—in other words, that we would get drunk. I desire to say this in answer to that charge: As a rule, there are two classes in society who get drunk. One is that class who has no work to do in consequence of too much money; the other class who also has no work to do, because it can't get any, and get drunk in its place. [Laughter.] I maintain that that class in our social life—that greatest degree of society—is that class who are able by a fair number of hours of day's work to earn fair wages-not overworked. The man who works twelve, fourteen and sixteen hours a day requires some artificial stimulant to restore the life ground out of him

in the drudgery of the day. [Applause.]
You have heard frequently this charge of drunkenness against the laboring class. Now, say there are a hundred men employed in a facand when the factory closes at night ninety-five of these go home to their wites and families, while the other five will go from the shop and get drunk at the neighboring saloon. The modern moralist, looking at this factory closed down, will exclaim: "All of them drunk," while the fact is that ninety-five out of the hundred have gone to their homes, but are also counted in with the fire that have spent their counted in with the five that have spent their money for liquor. [Applause.] They tell us that the eight-hour movement cannot be enforced for the reason that it must check industrial and commercial progress. I say that the history of this country in its industrial and commercial relations shows the reverse. I would retrace every step I have taken to advance this movement did it mean industrial and commercial stagnation. But it does not mean that. It means greater prosperity; it means a greater degree of prosperity for the whole people; it means more advancement and intelligence, and a nobler race of people. I would not unsay one word that I have said except to make it stronger. I would not retrace one step I have

taken in my connection with this movement for the eight-hour law. I call on the wage-workers of Louisville and New Albany and the whole They say they can't afford it. Is that true! Let us see for one moment. If a reduction in the hours of labor causes industrial and commercial ruination it would naturally follow increased hours of labor would increase the prosperity, commercial and industrial. If that were true England and America ought to be at the tail end, and China at the head of civilization. [Applause.] I maintain that this is a true propottion-that men under the short-hour system not only have opportunity to improve themselves but to make a greater degree of prosperity for their employers. Cast your eye through-out the universe and observe the industry that forces nature to yield up its fruits to man's nesessities, and you will find that where the hours of labor are the shortest the progress of inven-tion in machinery and the prosperity of the peo-ple are the greatest. It is the greatest impediment to progress to hire men cheaply. Wherever men are cheap there you find the least de-

gree of progress.

My friends, the only thing the working people need besides the necessities of life is timeime-time with which our lives begins; time with which our lives close; time to cultivate the better nature within us; time to brighten our homes; time, which brings us from the lowest condition up to the highest civilization; time, so that we can raise men to a higher plane. You know it is the theory of our government that we can work, or cease to work, at will. It is only theory. You know it is only theory, and not a fact. It is true that we can cease to work when we want to, but I deny that we can work when we will, so long as there are a million idle men and women tramping the streets of our cities. searching for work. The theory that we can work or cease to work when we will is a delusion and a snare. It is a lie.

What we want to consider is, first, to make our employment more secure, and, second, to make wages more permanent, and, third, to give these poor people a chance to work. We want eight hours, and nothing less. We have been accused of being selfish, and it has been said that we will want more; that last year we got an advance of 10 cents, and now we want more. We do want more. You will find that a man generally wants more. The man who receives \$5,000 a year wants \$6,000 a year, and the man who owns eight or nine hundred thousand dollars will want a hundred thousand more to make it a million, while the man who has his millions will want everything he can lay his hands on, and then raise his voice against the poor devil who wants 10 cents more a day. We do want more, and when it becomes more we shall still want more, [Applause.] And we shall never cease to demand more until we have received the results of

We have selected the carpenters and joiners to make the first test. [Applause.] We have adopted this plan because we have no desire to stop the wheels of industry. We are citizens of this country, and desire to do the best we can to promote its industries, and in this pursuit of what we conceive to be our rights it is our desire not to injure any of them, or as few as possible.

[Prolonged applause.] Several local unions held meetings. Among these that of the carpenters took important action. The carpenters resolved to go on a strike to-morrow unless the master ers accede to their demands. ask that eight hours constitute a day's labor and that 25 cents an hour be the minimum pay. They stated that the masters had refused to recognize their union, and they made such recognition essential to any negotiations. They will meet again to-morrow, and if the builders do not grant their demands a strike will be ordered. ey claim to have money necessary

fight to win. In an interview this morning about the eight-hour movement, Mr. Gompers said: "Scarcely anything that has been done has been hidden from the public. Our conferences have all been open, and we have let the people into our confidence more than any other body ever did. At the St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor, December, 1888, we resolved upon and decided to make an effort for the eighthour movement in 1890—to conduct a syste-matic education, not only of wage-work-

ers but of all others. We held mass-meetings all over the United States and Canada on four different days, setting apart for that purpose Washington's birthday, the Fourth of July, and other such days. Other mass-meetings were held to discuss the labor promlem and the eight-hour moveer mass-preetings were held to discuss the labor promlem and the eight-hour movement. As a necessary proceeding, a number of books were written and circulated, Anumber of noted men were retained, and one of these books, "Trade-unionism," and numerous circulars were distributed broadcast. At the international labor convention in Paris, in 1889, held in conjunction with the great exhibition, representatives of all the trade and labor organizations of the world assembled, but owing to political questions they split np. I urged them to join with the American Federation of Labor and to unite on one thing, the eight-hour movement, and they did so. "The feeling everywhere is one of intense interest. In Austria, Germany and Russia, the order went forth that any man who left his work on May I would at once be discharged. The military paraded the streets to intimidate the workingmen from making a demonstration. The monarchs and autocrats of Europe are quaking; they do not know what the movement portends. We want eight hours; we mean to get it. We have no other purpose in view. We have concentrated on the eight-hour movement first. There is a concentrated attempt of the powers that be to antagonize the movement. They can't stop it; they can only postpone it. We concentrate on one thing at a time. All other reforms are laid aside until this necessary one is attained. We are in to win if it takes a decade." until this necessary one is attained. We are in to win if it takes a decade."

MAY DAY AT CHICAGO.

Quiet and Orderly Parade of 25,000 Workingmen-Sentiments of the Mottoes.

CHICAGO, May 1 .- May day, with its demonetration by organized labor in behalf of the eight-hour work day, has come and gone, and the predictions of riot and bloodshed and an almost universal strike by the trades have not been realized. Labor, indeed, was, in a great measure, suspended, but those who dropped their tools for the day did not do so for the purpose of taking up sticks and paving stones and indulging in riotous demonstrations. Thousands of them quit work for the day to march in the great parade, but by far many more thousands made it a holiday, dressed in their Sunday clothes, to view the procession. I was an orderly, good-natured crowd, and orderly parade. The marching line wa about four miles long. It occupied two hours in passing a given point, and the number of men in line was estimated from 25,000 to 30,000. The carpenters, who have been placed by the American Federaation of Labor in the van of the eight-hour movement, led the demonstration with about 6,000 men, including three assemblies of the Knights of Labor. They were followed by three thousand stone-masons and brick-layers. Then followed delegations from the unions of the printers, metal-workers and molders. Ther came a dozen German turners' societies forming the second division. Next marched the furniture-workers, cabinet-makers, carriage and wagon-builders, cigar-makers, cloak-makers, boiler-makers, gas-fitters, box-makers, rattan-workers and harness

realistic representations of members of the craft pursuing their daily occupation. There were brick-layers building miniature houses, boiler-makers pounding a mammoth boiler, coopers playing with adze and driver on huge casks, shoe-makers imitating the labors of St. Crispen, carpenters showing plane and drawing-saw, stone-cutters smoothing the rough stone, and many similar exhibitions of skill. Following are some of the mottoes shown in the procession: "An Injury to One is the Concern of All;" "Organization, Education, Agitation;" "United States Eight-hour Resolution, 1890;" "Arbitration is Our Motte;" "Down with Monopoly;" "Our Babies have Bread Yet-Not Starved Yet;"
"No Carpenters, No Houses;" "Eight Hours and Arbitration is a Just Demand:" "We Live by Labor, Not by War;" "The Man is not Just that Wants All and Gives Nothing:" "When Arbitration is Compulsory Strikes will Cease;" "Child-labor Should not be on the Bench or in the Shop, but at School;" "Less Work and More Pay;" "24 Divided by 3 Equals 8-8-8" was another, which was supplemented by an explana-tion: "8 Hours Work, 8 Hours Sleep and 8

Many of the trades escorted in their rank

gaudily decorated "floats," on which were

Hours to do what We Will." The line of march was crowded with people, who cheered the marchers and their mottoes. After parading through some of the West-side streets, they marched across through Lake street, Wabash avenue and Van Buren street to the lake front, where they paused to listen to addresses from the

Following the non-action of the Packing-house Laborers' Union, last night, on the question of striking, everything was quiet at the stockyards to-day. Fowler's establishment was closed because of the death in Europe of Wm. Fowler, a member of the firm. The International, on account of repairs, was closed, too, but Armour's was running full blast, with nearly five thousand men at work, and not even a cooper missing. All the other eitablishments were also doing business with a full force. About a hundred police officers were scattered about through the district, but there was no call for their services. As a precaution the police will be on hand again to-

NEW YORK SOCIALISTS.

Few Workinmen Take Part in the Parade-Eighteen Red Flags Displayed.

NEW YORK, May 1.-The New York end of the world-wide demonstration to-night was not a great success, as far as the number of those who paraded and who attended the Union-square mass-meeting was cancerned. The threatening weather may have kept many away. Probably not more than two thousand people were at the speakers' stand at one time. In the procession that preceded there were about five thousand paraders. It was not the meeting that the labor leaders expected-fifteen thousand men-but rain partly excused this apparent lack of enthusiasm. The meeting was under the auspices of the Socialistic Labor party. The fear that there might be some trouble had induced the police to make very careful precautions. In the shadows behind the combination cottage and speakers' stand were fifty blue-coats with long night sticks, ready to curb any incipient disturbance. Several hundred policemen were in the neighborhood, but the police had no excuse to use their weapons, for the martial strains of the Marseillaise did no more than stir up some

Resolutions were adopted by the meeting which recited the fact that the day had been fixed by the American Federation of Labor as the inauguration of the eighthour movement; that the International Labor Congress at Paris, last July, had issued such a call to the workingmen of the world; that the carpenters have opened the eight-hour battle—the eight-hour demand is only a temporary relief from the workings of capitalism; that nothing but socialsm will solve the labor question, and, therefore, it was resolved that a demand be made that the hours of labor be reduced to eight. It should be decreed by statute that in the struggle the ultimate object-the abolition of the wage system-be not lost sight of-the triumph of socialism.

There were three speakers' stands. At the principal one Mr. Delabar acted as chairman. The principal speaker was the well-known labor leader, Sergius E. Schevitsch. He said that the less hours a Schevitsch. He said that the less hours a man spent at work the more he would have to think about himself. This meeting was the beginning of the end, but the end would not come until they had the earth and the fullness thereof. He concluded by asking all to be true to the red flag. There were eighteen of these red flags displayed upon the stand, but among all the banners and transparencies only two United States flags were seen, and one of these had a huge skull and cross-bones printed beneath the

stars. The other flags had a yellow cross beneath the stars. Probably not more than two hundred people heard all that was said on the stand, and the throng that dispersed after the talking was a rain-soaked and bedraggled community. The most conspicuous transparencies read: "Workingmen of the world are united, May 1, 1890;" "Workingmen, agitate for allabor press:" "Wage slaving must go;" "The instruments of labor belong to the people;" "Weno longer beg—we demand;" "Our final object is emancipation from capitalism;" "How to purify politics—abolish poverty."

The impending strike among the members of the framers' union, and which it was believed would be finaugurated to-day, has been avoided. The bosses announced this morning that they would agree to the terms of the men that eight hours should constitute a day's work. The men are all at work and there is general rejoicing among the different trades.

MINERS WILL STRIKE.

Strike of Illinois Miners Decided On-Indiana Workmen May Also Quit. CHICAGO, May 1 .- A strike of the miners throughout the northern and middle Illinois coal-fields was decided upon after midnight to-night. The joint conference of workmen and mine-owners split upon the question of including the day laborers in a scheme of profitsharing, the owners declaring there was no margin for the laborers. An executive session of four hours by the workmen's representatives followed the final adjournment of the joint conference. A decision to strike was the result. The Indiana miners and operators also failed to reach an understanding, and a strike in that State, also, is not improbable.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Tailors and Plumbers the Only Strikers in Two Cities-Demonstration Postponed. St. Paul, Minn., May 1.-There is no probability of a strike among any of the tradesmen of St. Paul consequent upon the movement for the adoption of the eighthour system. The postponement of the open mass-meeting, which was to have been held last evening, and general interest of the workingmen in the coming city election, precludes the possibility of their devoting any great amount of attention to the change which is contemplated for reducing the number of hours for a day's work. The carpenters are pushing the work of more thorough organization in the city, and are content to await the result of the contest pending in Chicago before they make any demands upon their employers. It is not anticipated that there will be any strikes in this city, other than that of the tailors, which is now pending, and that has nothing to do with the eight-hour movement. There is little that is new concerning the tailors strike. Both sides are active, and determined to hold out. The union men want the rules of the union strictly observed by their members who may feel inclined to do any work for the bosses against whom they have struck. The proprietors are getting in better shape to withstand the strike, and them to their terms.

it is very doubtful if the union can bring At Minneapolis the day was passed very quietly. As promised by the unions and Knights of Labor assemblies, there has been no strike except among the plumbers, who all went out this morning. They want nine hours' work a day, with the exception of Saturday, when they ask for eight hours. They desire no reduction in salary, asking that the \$3.50 now paid for ten hours be paid for nine hours, as well. With the exception of eight hours on Saturday, this is the same scale as the St. Faul plumbers have been working under for the past three years. There are thirty-four shops in the city, which furnish employment to 125 plumbers. There seems to be a disposition upon the part of the boss plumbers to grant the request of the men. In the evening a public meeting was held in the interest of the eight-hour movement. Speeches were made by labor speakers, but the demonstration was devoid of excitement. tion was devoid of excitement.

PITTSBURG AND VICINITY.

Peace and Harmony at the Former Place-Many Small Strikes in the Towns. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1.-Labor day in Pittsburg was uneventful. While other cities were to-day convulsed by labor uprisings, peace and harmony prevailed among employer and employed in al branches of business save the cornice and came out this morning for an advance of 25 cents per day, and seven firms have already granted the demands. It is thought the strike will be over by Saturday. There was no trouble among the carpenters and contractors, an agreement having been made last year for nine hours' work. The only trade that has demanded eight hours here is the German printers. They demand the adoption of eight hours for a day's work and ask an increase of 1 cent per 1,000 ems for composition.

Throughout western Pennsylvania, however, a number of strikes were reported to-day. At Johnstown, Scottdale, Jeannette, Greensburg and Braddock the carpenters and joiners came out for eight hours' work or an increase in wages. The demands have not been granted and building operations have been practically suspended in those towns. At McKeesport, Pa., there was a monster demonstration to-night, under the auspices of the Carpenters' Union, in honor of the day. The demonstration consisted of a parade and mass-meeting, in which several thousand workmen, representing all branches of trade, participated. In the Smithton mining district the strike

situation is unchanged. Both sides are firm, and a settlement seems far off. It is reported that the operators have under consideration the importation of new miners, in which event trouble may be expected.

LOYAL ST. LOUIS PARADERS. Few Mottoes, but Mnny Flag-Bearers Carry-

ing the Stars and Stripes-Strike Outlook. St. Louis, Mo., May 1.—The eight-hour parade here was a pronounced success, and the crowd was a distinctly orderly and loyal one. The stars and stripes was the only flag to be seen, and there were many flag-bearers. There were few banners displayed, and the tone of the inscriptions thereon was very moderate. The painters bore a huge banner on which was inscribed: "We are pioneers of the eight-hour movement, have tried eight hours for four years and find it satisfactory." Nearly every trade organization in the city was represented in a body or by individuals. The procession broke up at Schnaider's garden, where there were games and athletic sports for the edification of the crowds, followed by speech-making. Clarence J. Darrows, of Chicago, had been aunounced as the principal speaker, but he could not come, and Clinton Furbish, of Chicago, editor of the Leader, and actively interested in the labor movement, was substituted. His speech was moderate in tone. The labor situation here is problematical.

While there is no direct knowledge of proosed strikes, it is not at all improbable that there will be trouble in the building trades. This is the opinion of architects and contractors. Trouble in other trades is not anticipated. At the third annual convention of the American Federation of | tion of the workmen were positively ridic-Labor, held in this city Dec. 11 to 15, 1888, | ulous in their meagerness. The parades resolutions were adopted naming May 1 as the date for the monster demonstrations in favor of the eight-hourday, but it was then intended that all trades in the federation should simultaneously demand the eight-hour day. At the Boston convention, held last year, the action of the St. Louis convention was reassirmed, but it was decided that the carpenters and building trades make the initial fight. the programme being to fight out the issue by one trade at a time. St. Louis carpenters are now work-

[Continued on Second Page.]

### EUROPEANS BREATHE EASIER

The Dreaded May Day Passed Off Without the Expected Rivulets of Blood.

A Few Collisions of the Police and Mob Occurred in Paris, and a Couple of Small Riots Took Place in Austro-Hungary.

Elsewhere No Troubles Above the Dignity of Street Brawls Were Reported.

Socialists of London, Berlin and Brussels as Meek and Inoffensive as Lambs-Nearly All Workshops in Operation.

IN THE CRADLE OF ANARCHY.

Paris the Scene of More or Less Bloody Collisions Between the Police and Mob. Paris, May 1 .- M. Floquet received a Socialist deputation, headed by M. Guesde, which presented a memorial in tavor of an eight-hour law. Crowds gathered at various points throughout the city, but order was, for the most part, maintained. The provinces were everywhere tranquil.

At 4 P. M. a row occurred on Place de la Concorde. A body of workmen wished to pass down the Rue de la Cirque toward the Elysee Palace. The police barred the way and the paraders tried to force a passage through them. A squadron of the municipal guards then charged upon the crowd, wounding a large number of men. Many arrests were made. The prefect of the Seine, acting under the orders of M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, went to the Hotel de Ville to-day and warned the municipal council not to receive deputations. The members of the council protested against this action, but, nevertheless, submitted to the Minister's orders.

The persons arrested in the Place de la Concorde will be released at midnight. They are simply charged with refusing to move on. The boulevards and Place de la Concorde have assumed their ordinary aspect. No deputations of workmen visited the Elysee Palace or the ministerial deleft the Hotel de Ville at 7 o'clock. Upon their departure the crowd began to sing the "Marseillaise," and were dispersed by the police, after a brief senf-fle. Another skirmish between the police and sight-seers occurred in the Place de la Republique, at 10 o'clock to-night. During the fracas a man fired a revolver at the police, but nobody was hurt. Several persons were arrested.
At a late hour the boulevards were
thronged with excited people. In the Place
Chateau d' Eau the cavalry charged upon the crowd, and several more arrests were made. The total number of arrests during the day approaches 500. It is stated that in the skirmish in the Place de la Concorde thirty persons were wounded, but that they concealed the fact in order to es-

A feature of the day was the discovery of nany Italian agitators among the workmen. The fact that foreign money is being em-ployed to foment disorder is likely to sow bitterness between the two nations. The measures of precaution were most extensive and the result reflects credit upon Minister Constans. The people in every district were warned that in case of trouble neither the police nor the troops would make the slightest distinction between idlers and those taking part in the

At Marseilles, at midnight, disorderly crowds gathered in the Cours Belgunce. The police were powerless. The infantry dispersed the mob. Noisy groups elsewhere were dispersed by cavalry patrols. A riotous mob of foreigners pillaged an oilmill. Thirty men, all Italians, were arrested. One hundred persons altogether were arrested during the day.

OTHER EUROPEAN CITIES.

Serious Riots at Prosnitz and Pesth, Hungary. Quickly Suppressed by the Troops. VIENNA, May 1.—Despite the belief that the labor demonstration in this city would be attended by great disorders, there has as yet been no disturbance whatever. There have been no street parades, but meetings were held in various halls, which are attended by the larger portion of the worktin-work industry. Three hundred tinners | ingmen in the city. No afternoon papers were issued to-day, as the printers all took part in the May-day fetes. The strike

> movement in the provinces is spreading. A riot occurred at Prosnitz, this afternoon, growing out of an attempt on the part of workingmen to liberate some of their comrades who had been imprisoned. A mob of 4,000 made a rush upon the prison with the intention of setting the inmates free, but they were met by a strong body of troops and repulsed. A few of the rioters were hurt.

> At Pesth the labor demonstration was marred by a scene of bloodshed. Early this morning a large number of workmen gathered in front of one of the rolling-mills. At first the men were orderly enough, but under the incitement of agitators they became aroused and bitterly denounced the alleged tyranny of their employers Finally they lost all self-control and engaged in a riotous demonstration which the police were powerless to quiet. Military assistance was summoned and a body of troops promptly appeared on the ground with fixed bayonets. The mob was ordered to disperse, and upon their refusing to obey the troops charged. The crowd broke and fled in all directions, but not before many of the rioters had been pierced by the bayonets of the soldiers. The mill where the trouble occurred remained open and work went on as usual. The latest reports from elsewhere in Austria and Hungary speak only of quiet meetings in favor of a working day of eight hours, at which the speakers exhorted their hearers not to break the law. At a mass-meeting at Prague a speaker declared that the eighthour question was an international one, and also demanded universal suffrage. Before dispersing the workmen gave cheers for the director of police.

> Little or No Demonstration at London. LONDON, May 1.- The procession of workingmen which was held in this city to-day fell far short of the number it was expected would take part in the parade. The line was composed of only a few hundred men. The procession marched to Hyde Park. where a number of speeches in favor of the. workingmen's cause were made. An attempt was made to hold a meeting at Hackney, but the police would not permit it. and the crowd was dispersed. A procession was formed at Soho square, but as this was contrary to the police regulations, which provided that only one procession, to follow a specified route, would be allowed. it was broken up. Those taking part in the procession made no resistance to the police, but quietly dispersed when ordered to do so. Five hundred disorderly men gathered on the Thames embankment, bent on making some kind of a demonstration. A force of 2,500 police was on hand, however, and the mob was cowed by their presence. The street displays of the boasted strength and uncompromising determinawere not directed by either the tradesunionists or the Socialists, and really seemed to have no definite object. The Socialists and trades organizations, however, declare that they are reserving their forces for Sunday, when they will give an example of their power that will cause society to tremble.

Berlin's Fears Were Groundless. BERLIN, May 1 .- As a Socialist demonstration to-day's movement was a complete fiasco. Those who turned out were chiefly